Non-Treatment Facilities

Major upgrades have also been planned for the non-treatment base facilities. These facilities currently produce high quality water that does not require filtration. Work on these facilities began in the summer of 2008 and is progressing on schedule to be completed this fall. Upgrades include new chemical feed rooms, electrical systems, control systems HVAC and some structural improvements. Two sites that have been upgraded and are on line are located on Auburn Street in front of Auburn High School and 2604 19th Avenue.

Treatment Facilities

Construction is progressing on the filtration plants with two facilities complete. These facilities are located on 788 Lyford Road and on 6733 Newburg Road. These filter plants are equipped with state of the art controls which monitor the process that removes naturally occurring iron. The process filters the water through media in a pressure filter.

Three additional enhanced filtration plants that will remove both iron and radium are under construction. The plant on Pepper Drive is scheduled to go on line in January 2010. The other two enhanced filtration sites on Palo Verde Drive and Publishers Drive will go on line in the spring 2010.

These filtration plants remove 93% – 97% of the naturally occurring iron from our water!

Water Information Sources

City of Rockford
http://www.rockfordil.gov

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
http://www.epa.state.il.us

Illinois Department of Public Health
http://www.idph.state.il.us

Unidirectional Hydrant Flushing

Spring marks the onset of our annual unidirectional flushing program. This annual maintenance is performed to remove normal mineral build-up from the pipes that deliver water to our customers. Keep in mind that our program runs daily, Monday through Friday, weather permitting, from April through October.

Neighborhoods will be notified when we will be in their area by use of the Non-Emergency Notification System. If you currently have a listed phone number, you will be called. If you have an unlisted number or would rather be notified via email you may register at: **http://wincoil.us/rockfordwater**. Notification will also be provided through television, newspaper and the City of Rockford website.

Water is safe during flushing, but customers may notice discoloration or sediment at the water tap. It is best not to use hot water until the water has cleared.

Need help?

Service Problems, Leaks, etc.
Call Customer Service **815-987-5700**

Water Quality
Call Water Production **815-987-5736**

Billing Problems
Call Rockford Finance Dept. . . **815-987-5700**

After Hours Emergencies
Call Public Works . . . . . **.815-987-5712**

TAP INTO QUALITY

We invite public comment about water issues. Find out more about the Rockford Water Division on the Internet at www.rockfordil.gov or contact Water Quality at (815)-987-5736 or (815)-987-5701.

El informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del aqua en su comunidad. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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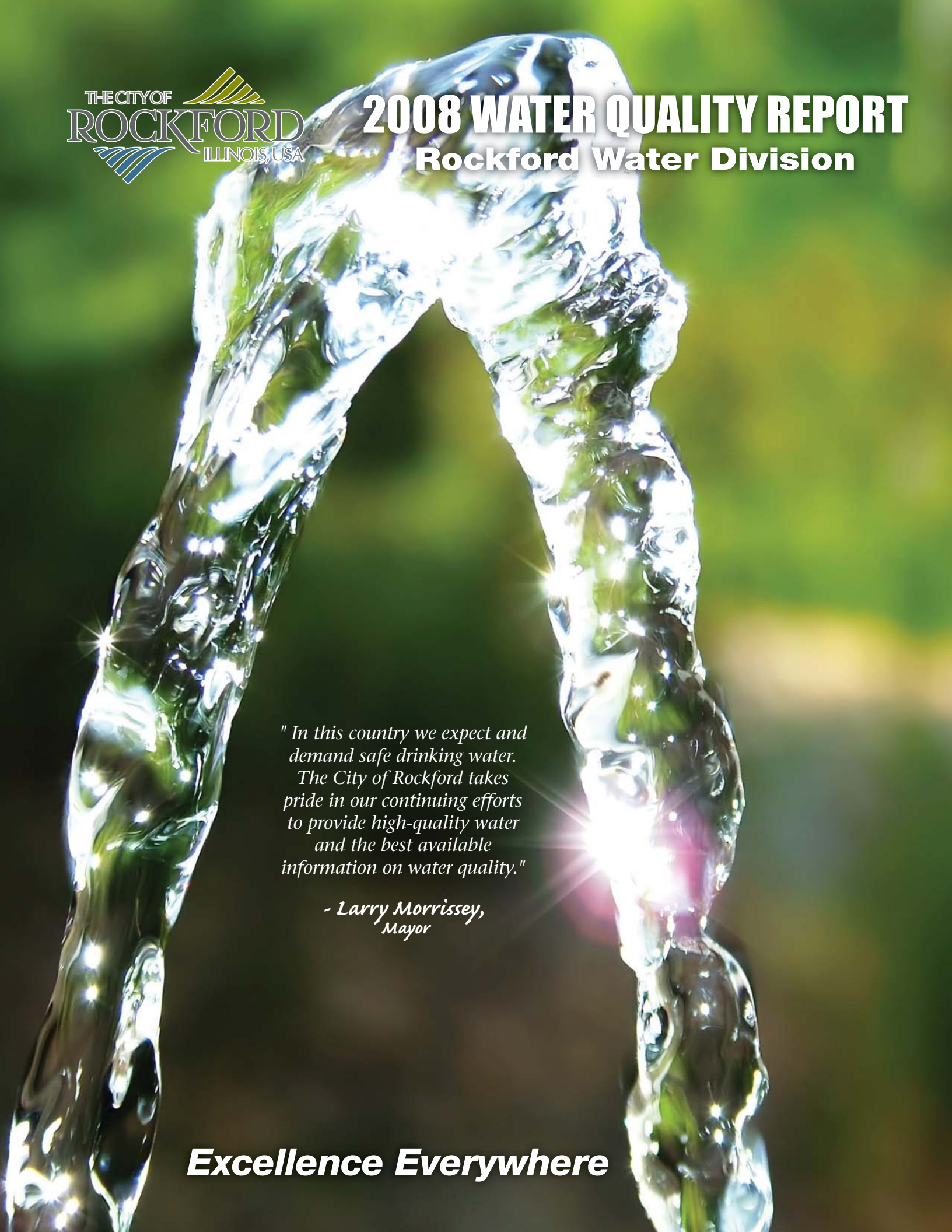
THE CITY OF
ROCKFORD
ILLINOIS, USA
2008 WATER QUALITY REPORT
Rockford Water Division
" In this country we expect and demand safe drinking water. The City of Rockford takes pride in our continuing efforts to provide high-quality water and the best available information on water quality."
- Larry Morrissey, Mayor
Excellence Everywhere

Why Did You Receive This Report?

The Rockford Water Division is required to provide this report to all of our customers. Regulations of the Illinois and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe much of the information it contains. Thus, the focus of this report is Rockford's compliance with drinking water standards. We have also included information of general interest to our water customers

Source Water

The Illinois EPA considers the source water of Rockford's water supply to be susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including:

- Monitoring conducted at wells
- Monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system
- Available hydrogeologic data of the wells
- Land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells

A Source Water Assessment summary is available on request. You can be a good steward and protect our ground water.

Stanley Street

The Rockford water utility pumps 26 million gallons of water each day to 150,000 customers. These customers live in an area of approximately 98 square miles. One of the main sources of water in the central part of Rockford is the Stanley Street Pumping Station. Dating back to the early 1920's, these facilities are some of the oldest working water supply facilities in the City.

With some of the underground gate valves dating as far back as 1888, and an old suction well that leaked, it was decided that a complete overhaul was long overdue.

Construction of the new booster station was started in July 2007 and completed in October 2008. A new well was drilled on the site will the ability to pump 3.0 million gallons per day. A new pump house was built that houses 5 booster pumps capable of delivering up to 10 million gallons of drinking water per day into the water system. The new pump house also has new state of the art system controls. There is a large 1,000 kW diesel standby power system that add reliability by providing power in the event of an emergency stored at this facility.

Water Main Construction

It was necessary to upgrade old water main and add additional water main to effectively transport filtered water throughout the City. Some of these projects include Alpine Meadows, American Road, Ekberg, Green Street and Porter Road. New valve installation was also necessary to implement new hydraulic zones on the far west side and far east side of Rockford. These projects are progressing with an anticipated completion in the second half of 2010.

THE CITY OF ROCKFORD ILLINOIS, USA

2008 Water Quality Data: Detected Contaminants

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	.8	-	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Lead & Copper

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	No. of Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
1.3	1.3 ppb	.939 ppb	1	0 ppm	15 ppm	4 ppm	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]		7	1.3 - 12.1	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids [HAAS]		1.2	0 - 1.2	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine		3.7	.04 - 3.7	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic		9	0 - 9	-	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runnoff from orchards; Runnoff from glass and eletronics producton wastes
Barium		0.93	0.044 - 0.93	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium		83	0 - 83	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride		1.1	0.31 - 1.1	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (As N)		3	0 - 3.8	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium		2.4	0 - 2.4	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposites; Discharge from mines
Zinc		.041	0 - .041	5	5	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon Emitters	01/13/2006	7.8	7.8 - 7.8	0	50	mrem/yr	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228		8	0 - 8.5	0	5	pCi/L	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium		11	0 - 13.4	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium		5	1.341 - 4.47	0	30	ug/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits

State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium		36	1.5 - 36	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Iron		1.3	0 - 1.3	N/A	1000	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Manganese		360	0 - 410	150	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits

NOTE: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old. Unless otherwise indicated, data reported above was collected in 2008.

EPA has reviewed the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.

Is our water safe to drink?

Yes, Rockford's water is safe to drink.

This past year Rockford received a violation notice from the Illinois EPA for exceeding the drinking water standard for radium. In response, we notified our customers of the violation as required by law, identifying wells that exceeded the standard. The EPA and other health experts believe the levels found in our wells do not pose an immediate health threat. In May, 2005, the City entered into an agreement with the Illinois EPA to make improvements that will reduce these levels in the drinking water. Construction on filtration plants that will reduce these levels of radium is progressing with completion anticipated in early 2011.

2008 Violation Summary Table:

Rule or Contaminant	Violation Type	Violation Duration
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228) Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MCL, AVERAGE, WITHOUT NO. EXCEEDANCE	1/1/2008 To 12/31/2008

Please refer to page 2 of this brochure for actions Rockford is taking specific to the violation(s) listed above.

Definitions of Terms & Abbreviations Used in the Table

MCLG: Maximum Contamination Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contamination Level, or the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of the contaminant which when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

n/a: Not applicable.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

pCi/l: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Information About Inorganic Contaminants

Iron: This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Manganese: This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Sodium: There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician about this level of sodium in the water.

The Rockford Water Division is pleased to provide you this Water Quality Report.

If, upon its review, you should have questions or concerns please contact us (see back page for list of contacts). For other information and updates to activities at the Water Division, please visit our web site at www.rockfordil.gov.

Additional Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land, or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses;
- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems; and
- **Radioactive contaminants,** which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.